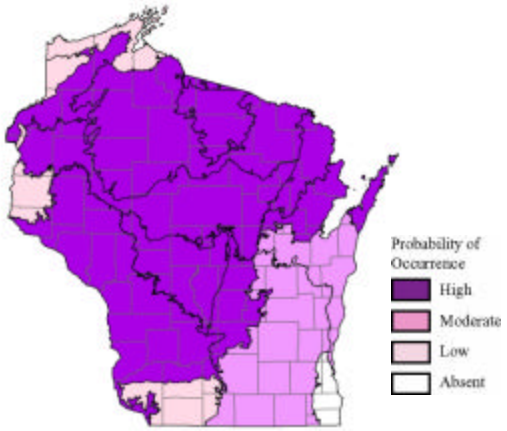
Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	2
State threats:	3
State population trend:	4
Global abundance:	3
Global distribution:	3
Global threats:	3
Global population trend:	4
Mean Risk Score:	3.1
Area of importance:	3

* Please see the Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries (Section 3.1.1) for definitions of criteria and scores.



Ecological Landscape Associations
Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape-community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
Central Sand Hills	Central sands pine-oak forest
Central Sand Hills	Southern dry forest
Central Sand Hills	Southern dry-mesic forest
Central Sand Plains	Central sands pine-oak forest
Central Sand Plains	Oak barrens
Central Sand Plains	Pine barrens
Central Sand Plains	Southern dry forest
Central Sand Plains	Southern dry-mesic forest
North Central Forest	Bedrock glade
Northeast Sands	Northern dry forest
Northeast Sands	Northern dry-mesic forest
Northeast Sands	Pine barrens
Northern Highland	Northern dry-mesic forest
Northwest Sands	Northern dry forest
Northwest Sands	Northern dry-mesic forest
Northwest Sands	Pine barrens
Southeast Glacial Plains	Oak woodland
Southeast Glacial Plains	Southern dry forest
Southeast Glacial Plains	Southern dry-mesic forest
Western Coulee and Ridges	Bedrock glade
Western Coulee and Ridges	Oak barrens
Western Coulee and Ridges	Oak woodland
Western Coulee and Ridges	Pine relict
Western Coulee and Ridges	Southern dry forest
Western Coulee and Ridges	Southern dry-mesic forest

Threats and Issues

- Very little is known about population trend, distribution, habitat selection and limiting factors either in Wisconsin or in the tropical wintering grounds.

- As a ground nester, may be sensitive to predation from expanding meso-predator complexes in many areas of Wisconsin.
- Tropical deforestation may be impacting populations.
- Dependent on large moths for food. Some have speculated that agricultural chemicals may be limiting moth populations.

Priority Conservation Actions

- Demographic research to identify potential limiting factors.
- Long-term population trend survey in the Upper Midwest.
- Conserve large blocks of oak woodlands and dry forest.